

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1822.

[NO. 82.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS.

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

## Negroes for Sale,

And LANDS and MILLS to Rent.  
On the third of January, 1822, at Mock's Old Field, will be sold, on a credit of six and nine months, several valuable young NEGROES, likely and of good character.

At the same time and place, will be rented, for one year, the valuable Saw and Grist Mills on Third Creek, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, sen'r. deceased.

Also, the valuable Plantation between South River and Third Creek, containing about 150 acres of land, all under good fence.

Also, the Plantation known as the Old Place, containing upwards of 250 acres, under good fence.

And four or five other Plantations, all under good fence—all belonging to the said estate.

J. A. PEARSON, Executor.  
E. PEARSON, Executrix.

Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821. 6wt82

Book-Binding Business.  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina, and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the Book-Binding Business, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

Private Entertainment.  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. J. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a House of Private Entertainment for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 23, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

Fifty Dollars Reward.  
AN acre from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high, speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to Isaac Wilie, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in my jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 59

New Stage to Raleigh.  
THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

John Lane.

## MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a large and choice selection of Dry Goods and Groceries,

Just received from Charleston, Philadelphia and New-York, which will be sold at fair prices, and all kinds of country produce received in exchange. His customers and the public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.

December, 1821. 3mt91

## Baking Business.

THE subscriber having employed a competent person, will keep on hand a constant supply of

## Bread and Crackers, and Cakes, of every description,

as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary Store,—all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821. 80

## An Overseer Wanted.

I WILL give liberal wages the ensuing year, to an Overseer of sober and industrious habits, and good character. JOHN BEARD, Jr.

December 10, 1821. 4wt82

## For Sale.

The celebrated Horse N. APOLEON.

FOR terms, apply to the subscriber, if not sold previous to the 15th of February next, he will again stand the ensuing Spring Session, in this place.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Dec. 5, 1821. 78mt15

## 30 Dollars Reward.

BROKE JAIL on the night of the 17th instant, a white man and two negroes. The white man is by the name of John Prince, said to have come from Grayson county, Virginia, who was confined on a charge of counterfeiting money; he is about 35 years of age, dark complexion, about five feet ten inches high, one of the negroes says he came from Chattooga, S. C. and that his name is Bill, and is a runaway; he is a trim built fellow, of a middle size and age, has been crooked, or lost a piece of one ear, I think the right ear: The other is of a yellow complexion, heavy built, thick lips, and a small scar on his under lip, supposed to be about 35 years of age, says his name is Owen, and is a runaway from the state of Georgia. It is thought by some that Prince will pass for their master, and perhaps sell them.

Any person that will apprehend them, and confine them in any jail, or bring them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses; or 10 dollars for each or either of them.

W. M. ARMFIELD, Sheriff.

Greensboro, Guilford Co. N. C.

November 26, 1821. 3mt11M

## To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, two or three Journeymen Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. He will also take two or three lads of good character, as apprentices to the Carpenter's Business. None need apply but such as are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, October 5, 1821. 69tf

## State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1821....

Margaret Duffey vs. Robert Duffey....Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robert Duffey, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State:

Ordered, that publication be made for three months, in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and after said petition, it will be set for hearing ex parte, and a decree made in favour of the petitioner. Witness

George Graham, Clerk of said Court, at Office,

the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1821, and in the 46th year of American Independence.

GEO. GRAHAM, Clerk S. C. L.

Nov. 24, 1821. 78m3

## State of North-Carolina.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, 1821....William Arthur *versus* Ransom Powell: Original attachment levied on land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is without the limits of this State, *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him.

5wt84

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

John Lane.

## Blanks,

For the various kinds commonly in use, for sale

at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

## AGRICULTURAL.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease; Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

On the Culture and best distances for planting INDIAN CORN.

SIR—American writers upon agriculture, most generally have declared open war against the cultivation of the invaluable Indian Corn or Maize, and almost without an exception recommend, that we should not cultivate our usual quantity, but increase our crops of wheat and grass.

If, by their instructions, they mean to prevent us from wasting our time and labor upon poor lands, under bad management, they are right; but, it is my opinion, that we cannot grow too much of a grain, which, when we consider the various uses to which it is applied, will be of great service to us. It is more valuable than either. That it is a profitable crop to the grower, I give one fact in evidence: inquire of any intelligent country merchant, and he will inform you, that the good corn farmers are the money-making farmers—and we all know that to this precious grain we are indebted for fat horses, fat oxen, fat beesves, fat hogs, fat poultry, and contented servants.

One year with another, the fair price of corn is about half the price of wheat, and this value seems to be governed more by the produce, than by intrinsic value. The land which will produce five bushels of wheat to the acre, will produce ten bushels of corn; if twenty of wheat, forty of corn, and so on, in nearly the same ratio; with this difference, however, that in some few situations, good wheat land will not produce heavy crops of corn, while, in extensive districts, first rate corn land will not produce heavy crops of wheat.

The farmer, who attempts a crop of corn, must plant early, and cultivate with care and diligence, never suffering grass or seed to gain possession, nor the land to become baked, or with a hard crust, however clean it may be; but these principles are so universally understood, that any further remarks from me are unnecessary, and I proceed to what is not so generally agreed upon, the best distance at which to plant.

Although we may have a good or bad crop upon an equal number of stalks, yet it is reduced to certainty, that a great crop cannot be made without a great many stalks; and when I hear of eighty to a hundred bushels to the acre, I am convinced that such great produce is not merely owing to a fortunate season, and good tillage of good land, but also to the fact, that more stalks have been grown upon the acre, than is customary with us in Maryland. Impressed with this opinion, I have made various experiments to ascertain that distance which will unite most advantages with the fewest disadvantages, where wheat or winter grain is sown among corn, and have at last settled down to rows seven feet wide, and two feet apart in the row.

This is called drill planting, step corn, or hit and miss corn, a mode of planting occasionally practiced time immemorial. Two feet is the natural and easy military step, which the dropper soon acquires to great exactness.

Our corn fields are upon a large scale, and most generally small grain is sown among the corn. We will take a field of 250 acres, and suppose it a square, which will give us 200 perches each way.

The most universal distance with us is 4 feet 6 inches each way, and which gives to us

537,778

Difference, 240,079

But this is not the only difference, it is well known, that very little wheat is grown in the furrow or clearing out of corn ground, even upon prime—and upon weak land, what little does grow cannot be saved.

Your field then being 200 perches square, at 4 feet 6 inches contains 735 furrows, while at 7 feet there is but 471

Difference, 264

which, allowing one foot in width to each furrow, makes a difference of twenty acres, or one twelfth less of wheat. The cross tillage wastes yet more, and in particular on flat land—for at the angle of every crossing, a cup is formed, which not only retains superfluous water, but at

which the soil is deteriorated by frequent ridging up the good soil, and by the frost retained in that cup.\* There is an ad-

vantage in seven feet drills, beyond the points enumerated—nine feet the cut of

heat cradle, taking two lands of four feet six inches each, is too great a sweep, except for long armed, skilful, and willing

cradlers. Nineteen times out of twenty, the wheat is so scooped out, as to cut off the heads at the pointing in and out, with

little straw attached, that a vast proportion of grain is lost. Upon an average of

hands, a seven foot sweep is enough for

clean work—and, if you must hurry, (which is in no case prudent,) you step longer, and strike deeper in.

If my remarks meet your approbation, you shall hear further from

Your obedient servant,

F.

23d Nov. 1821.

\* On corn ground, the best wheat is on the ridge, the worst in the furrows, and a medium at the angles of crossing.

## Desultory.

The London Times gives a very laughable account of an *awkward mistake* which recently occurred in England. It appears, in short, that a popular preacher, who was intimate in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Whitbread, and a favorite with Lady Augusta Murray, (Duchess of Sussex,) had received invitations from both to dinner the same day. He wrote two notes in answer; but in his hurry sent the one intended for Lady Murray to Mrs. Whitbread, and that for Mrs. W. to Lady Murray.

*Copy of the first Note.*—“Dear Dutchess, a thousand thanks for your most delightful invitation. I must, I will accept it, though to do so I am compelled to put off the brewer and his wife.”

*Copy of the second Note.*—“The Rev. Mr. H

The English peasant will in a short time be annihilated; every hour of the present state of things is confiscating his capital, or driving him, with the remnant of his fortunes, to cultivate other lands. The consequence is, that every hour the taxes continue to be shifted from the shoulders of the many to the few, and become more intolerable with every day's experience.

The question of the aristocracy is, which side they shall take; and some are falling into the lines of the minister; and some are joining the people. Necessity is working this change: opinion is comparatively powerless; for the great mass of society are moved by their interests, and not by their opinions. The moment that the outposts of government shall appeal to the people against the odious office of a monstrous and tyrannous system of taxation—the existence of our political compact will be at stake. It is the misfortune of the people, not their fault, that

"The hours

Are silently engendering of that day."

In France, previous to the revolution, there was the same difference in the laws, the administration of them, as the passions and prejudices of the *ultras* in England are virtually making in them here. That which is fair discussion in London, is sedition in that country; and law punishes in one country that which it encourages and protects in another. The people see through these vagaries of power; and learn, in their contempt of a part, to despise the whole. Previous to the meeting of the present session, we had numerous and confident rumours of some fatal and decisive attack on the peers. Nothing, however, was done by law; but the effect of Mr. Hone's works put the corruptionists on their mettle; and though they were as intangible to prosecution as a *London fog*, which would disappear before an indictment could be drawn up—an elaborate system of counteraction, consequent on them, was promoted; and there came forth a series of works—slipper, argumentative and caricatural—in contravention of Cruikshank's and ballad rhymes!

The John Bull and other papers, were sent forth from the same funds; and lords and commons became correspondents, availing themselves of the hospitalities of life, to hound slander and calumny against different families of the opposition; and spit it forth in these vehicles, which my Lord Castlereagh (we beg pardon, the Marquis of Londonderry) admits that he read "from curiosity." This confession speaks volumes: and to illustrate the thing, the noble Marquis asks, at the end of his speech, if the opposition "had never read Mr. Hone's works?" We wanted no other confirmation that John Bull and his coadjutors are the political puppets of power. Look at the sale and character of the advertisements of these papers! They are a premium on their infamy; and a great portion of their proceeds comes from the public purse. All this is the beginning of anarchy; and the Bridge street Censorship has placed itself as the vanguard of a Germanizing revolution.

It is said that even now the very name of *aristocracy* is capable of exciting an insurrection in France; yet are the higher orders in this country advancing precisely to the same invidious and despotic privileges, which called down odium and ignominy on the French *noblesse*. This is the effect of old associations of ideas. At present the French have not any aristocracy that is deserving of that name! and they have mostly lost sight of liberty, amid a scene of general competence and tranquillity. "The political machine among our neighbors," says a writer, "is, at this moment, of a very simple construction, consisting of two unconnected and opposite powers—the people, a promiscuous mass, in one scale—the king and army in the other." In England, there are three well known powers united against the constitutional representation of the people in parliament, which is all the change that England requires. The elective liberties here are mostly an *addenda* to the fortunes and privileges of the arbitrary community of rank and wealth; and the only powerful obstacles to the increasing tyranny of monied oligarchy, is the *national debt*—the faithful ally of the reformers in all weathers.

Lord Liverpool has attributed the distress of the country to the abundance bestowed upon us by Providence! an argument that forms an admirable addition to the uncomprehended and incomprehensible policy of ministers; but let us suppose that a scarcity of food were to come suddenly upon the people, in the present almost universal defection of employment, trebling the present enormous poor-rates, and appalling our streets and highways with the cries of hunger. In such a dilemma the poor could not be fed, and the taxes could not be paid; and we should find ourselves on the threshold of a furious revolution. Yet, according to Lord Liverpool's theory, we should, in such case, be in a thriving way. He is now exposed to the importunities of the monied and landed interests: and he faints, that, if he could but get rid of these plagues, the people are too far removed from him to become personally troublesome. The time, however, is approach-

ing, when his lordship must take either the landholder or fundholder by the hand, for one must go to the wall in the end; and, whenever the election takes place, one great power in the state will go over to the people.

The English poor-houses begin to bear a strong resemblance to the ancient French *depots de mendicité*. Poverty, vice, and crime, are all huddled together. A complication of fatal diseases are making inroads on the vitality of the country; and the legislature, precisely as in the case of France, under the old regime, is attending only to freckles and pimples on the body politic. The allegiance of the lower classes is, we are apprehensive, little better than a name; there is an infection of discontent that runs through the main body of the people; and the political character and conduct of the more subordinate agents of power, have fomented this feeling a thousand times more than the mere agents of government itself! Severity never changes the opinion of men; it only inflames the cause of discontent, by "driving back the symptoms." The very quietness of the present period has something ominous about it. The smoothed curses of the farmers, whose capital employed on the land, has undergone a species of confiscation between the demander of rent and the demander of taxes—are generating the most unnatural enmity to government. Where will ministers find a bold yeomanry cavalry in the course of another year? Perhaps the agricultural committee will answer the question!

#### GREECE.

[From the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Sept. 17.]  
Information respecting the latest events in Greece.

As the great and just interest in the cause of the Greeks which is everywhere felt, begins now to display itself in action, I have exerted myself to obtain accurate knowledge of the most recent state of affairs in Greece, that we may be better able to know in what manner our determination to assist them can best be executed. In doing this, I must necessarily report many things already before the public.

The maritime power of the Greeks, which has astonished Europe, is almost entirely the exclusive property of rich commercial houses in the three small islands of Hydra, Spezia and Pisara, where the spirit of enterprise of the Greek merchants, which has developed itself under the protection of a freedom, preserved with difficulty by great prudence and great finesse, is now concentrated. The house of Kontiotti, in Hydra, the head of which possesses a property of 8 millions of Spanish dollars, and has 30 armed ships in the Greek fleet, is the most distinguished for wealth and enlarged views. Other houses, in proportion to their means, have furnished five ships, or two, or one; many of more limited means have clubbed together to furnish one to the fleet. The fleet of the Athenians used to be supplied by the rich families, and in the renewal of the same spectacle in our times, we have not the only proof of the tenaciousness with which the Greeks adhere to their ancient customs. The strength of the navy maintained by this Grecian Hansa cannot be accurately stated, but they have about 150 ships, mounting from 15 to 35 guns, about the same number mounting from 5 to 15 guns, and above 500 mounting only a few guns. The 150 larger vessels, with a corresponding number of smaller ones, are divided into four nearly equal fleets, of which the first is stationed before the Dardanelles, the second in the Cyclades, and latterly, the blockade of Thessalonica. The third protects the three islands which command the sea, and observes the movements of the Barbary vessels, and the 4th is employed in the Ionian Sea, against the remains of the Turkish fleet in the harbors of Aetolia and Epirus, and in blockading the Turkish maritime places. Small divisions and single ships keep up the communication and convoy the transports. In emergencies several of these fleets unite against a common enemy. It seems singular that the name of an admiral is never mentioned. The reason is, that as the furnishing of this singular fleet is in common, the command is also common, and varies with the power which each house furnishes. Every one conceives he understands the business as well as another, and as at Marathon with the Ten Generals, so at Mitylene, and latterly at Tenedos, he is the leader on whose day of command the battle is fought.

The intelligence of the latest events on the continent of Greece, connects itself with a knowledge of its internal condition and the hostilities against Ali Pascha. When Mahomet the Second conquered Greece, he was satisfied with occupying the level country, the fortresses, and the sea towns. Neither he nor his followers, who pushed their conquests in the direction of Hungary and Poland, paid any attention to the natural fortresses of the Greek mountains. Hence the whole of the Greek mountains remained at first unconquered. Thither repaired the independent part of the inhabitants, in order to carry on a Guerilla warfare under bold leaders, called *Kapitanys*. These

mountains have remained independent down to our days, as the Turks are neither inclined nor fitted to carry on a mountain warfare. The *Kapitanys* usually collects a band of from 50 to 200 vigorous youths and men, who are devoted to him for life and death, and fall on the enemy for the purpose of havoc and spoil, on the roads and in towns. Originally the unconquered nucleus of the nation, and engaged in perpetual conflicts with the subjugation, they often fall indiscriminately on all in the bounds of the enemy, by whom they are called *Kleptai*, as the remains of the subjugated people who preserved their independence in the mountains were called *Latrones* by the Romans. Bands of this kind, when not subject to strict discipline, certainly degenerate into banditti, and Greek, Albanian and Arnaut banditti have been organized in this manner; but the majority of the *Kapitanys* distinguish strictly between the Christian and the Mussulman, with whom they are at war, and punish the plunder of the former, according to old law, with death.

The *Paschas*, who are unable to protect themselves against the bold independence and daringness of the *Kapitanys*, generally enter into negotiation with them, and they often, for nominal subjection, receive pay and provisions, and the superintendence of the district protected by their arms. Such a district delivered over to the protection of a *Kapitanys*, is called his *Armatolion*. The mountains of Macedonia, Epirus and Thessaly are particularly covered by these *Armatolia*, and the liberty of the *Mainottes*, *Agraphes*, *Suliots*, *Montenegrins* and *Meredites*, so much dreaded by the Turks, rests on this foundation. It will easily be perceived from this, that the Greek *Armatolia*, as the last asylums of old Grecian strength and independence, the unconquered center of the Greek nation, are at present the hope and the pledge of better times for Greece. When Ali Pascha aimed at obtaining a more solid sway over Aetolia and Epirus than was possessed by his predecessors, he drew the *Kapitanys* of his province and their bands, by great presents and still greater promises, into his service. He then began to destroy them singly, not publicly, but secretly, by means of assassins, whom he then put out of the way, to prevent suspicion attaching to himself as the originator. Thus perished, among many others, the father of Odysseus, who is now a leader of daring bands in Thessaly. The rest, discovering in time the treachery, left the assassin, and withdrew into their independent *Armatolia*.—When last year the Porte had determined on the fall of Ali, and Ismael Paschobey advanced with only about 5000 Turks through Thessaly, against the four-times stronger force of Ali, he called to his assistance, against the common enemy, all the *Kapitanys* who were incensed against him. In a short time they brought to him 10,000 fighting men, and he opened the campaign with an army of 15,000 men. Ali occupied the mountain passes which lead over *Klarites*, and more to the north over *Mezovo* from Thessaly to Epirus. The *Kapitanys* found means of passing the mountains, by ways known only to themselves. Attacked every where, in front and rear, and cut off from all resources, Ali, without striking a blow, retreated into Joannina. The army dispersed, and with the chosen bands of his old friends and associates, mostly *Kapitanys*, who had remained true to him, he threw himself into the richly supplied fortress of his capital. From hence he set fire to the town, and compelled the Paschobey, who was not prepared for a siege, to remain inactive beside the ruins of Joannina. This made him an object of suspicion to the Porte. As he had called the christians to arms, and remained idle before Joannina, the Divan thought Ismael Paschobey had it in view to establish an independent dominion in Epirus, and appointed the powerful Kavanooglou, the Rumli Basili, as his successor. When Paschobey presented the Greek *Kapitanys* to him as the men who had brought the Turkish army before Joannina, he dismissed them with harsh words and even with menaces. A Pascha of his retinue, Omar, recognized among the *Kapitanys* Diamanty, the enemy of his house. He called him back. "I know thee," said he to him, "thou art Diamanty, who slew my brother, and took from him 20,000 piastres." "I am Diamanty," he answered; "I did slay thy brother and take from him his money, but he was my enemy, and we met each other in honorable combat; now we are brothers and friends; old times must not be spoken of."

"Thou art mistaken, Gauer," was the answer; "we never make friends of dogs. Thou shalt make no doubt satisfaction, and remain in my hands as murderer of my brother."

When the *Kapitanys* heard that Diamanty was retained, they determined at first to free him by force; but one of them, Tzouka, from Thessaly, admitted into the *Heræa*, prevailed on them to be more moderate for the moment. It is not now the time to enter unprepared for your destruction. Soon will begin nobler conflict for the freedom of all Greece; for this spare yourselves and your arms. The *Kapitanys* purchased the freedom of Diamanty, withdrew (though not without fighting) their bands from the Turkish,

and retired for a second time to their mountains. On this Ali Pascha entered again into negotiation with them, and offered them arms and treasures for their assistance. They availed themselves of the means of the perfidious old man, and advanced against the Turks before Joannina. This is the commencement of a war which has since spread over the whole of European Turkey, and has nearly brought Europe to a general political catastrophe. For Kavanooglou, left to his own means, was disturbed by the bands of the *Kapitanys*, and as powerless against Joannina as Paschobey. He soon received a successor in Beba Pascha, who had displayed great military skill in the campaigns against Russia, and was held in great estimation. However, Beba did not even reach the place of his destination, having died suddenly, it is believed from poison. Chorsetachmet, Pascha of the Morea, on whom as one of the most savage barbarians, the curse of the Greeks rests, was now commissioned to punish the infamous rebel. Chorsetachmet left the Peloponnesus with his army, which, on its way through Thessaly, was increased to 12,000 men, and appeared before Joannina, where his best strength was consumed in useless storming of this strong fortress, and in repelling the salutes of Ali, and the attacks of *Kapitanys*, now joined by the *Agraphes* and *Suliots*. The *Hetaria*, which, as is well known, is a Union or Association founded for the liberation of Greece, and is particularly covered by these *Armatolia*, and the liberty of the *Mainottes*, *Agraphes*, *Suliots*, *Montenegrins* and *Meredites*, so much dreaded by the Turks, rests on this foundation. It will easily be perceived from this, that the Greek *Armatolia*, as the last asylums of old Grecian strength and independence, the unconquered center of the Greek nation, are at present the hope and the pledge of better times for Greece.

When the *Armatolia* of Thessaly was slightly protected, at Aetolia and Epirus were every where the theatre of war, as particularly favorable for rising against their subjugators, though they were only in part prepared, and there was still particularly a want of arms. Their fleets assembled and rushed out to support the movements which broke out last spring in every part of Greece.—After hard battles, the Turks were driven into the fortresses, which have partly been surrendered, and partly are invested. The struggle was most obstinate in Epirus, where the Turkish population capable of bearing arms had strengthened the army before Joannina. But here, after numerous battles, the Turks have been mastered and compelled at length to retire. With about 3,000 men, Paschobey, who remained with the army, strengthened the garrison of Arta. With the rest of the army, about 8,000 men, Chorsetachmet retreated to the passes of Mezovo, pretending he was ordered to Thessaly, and that Machmud Pascha, Scutari, was to end the war against Ali. According to the last accounts from Geneva, in Macedonia, of the 20th July, a part of this corps had arrived there in separate bands, by ways, in the most wretched condition, as the pass of Mezovo was occupied by the *Kapitanys*. Nobody knew any thing of Chorsetachmet, and as Thessalonica was already surrounded by land, the wreck of his army sought to gain the mountains to the north, to penetrate to Bosnia, at the risk of being completely cut up by the *Kapitanys*. The Greeks having cleared the open country and the sea from the enemy, endeavored to gain the strong places in the interior of Greece, to form their strength in various points into five armies, and to spread from Thessaly the insurrection over Macedonia and Thrace. The following information on this subject has come to our knowledge:—In the Peloponnesus, the forces which have not crossed the Isthmus remain before Koran, Napoli, and Patras, about 15,000 men strong, and keep these fortresses invested.

The remaining bands of the Peloponnesians are united in the neighborhood of Tripoliza, and combat the Turks in this town, who, from the fugitives from all parts of the Peloponnesus, have been considerably strengthened, and though in great want of water and provisions, according to the last accounts, defended themselves with all the courage of despair. As they spared no Greek inhabitant of the town, the Greeks have sworn to retaliate on them. The Peloponnesus, though weakened and desolated by the calamities of the last century, still contains at a moderate estimate 40,000 fighting men. The *Mainots*, Petro Mavromachal, one of the most powerful of their *Kapitanys*, have nearly nine thousand well armed and brave men in the field. The other leaders of the Peloponnesians are not known; we know, however, that Perrhaos raised in the Peloponnesus, the first band with which he broke into Epirus, and revolutionized that country with Attika and Phocis. What change the arrival of Demetrius Ypsilanti will produce, remains to be seen. The second corps of the Greeks is in Aetolia and Acarnania, and invests, among other places, which still hold out, Nanpactus (Lepanto). The Aetolians are still the wildest of the Greeks, and the most cruel enemies of the Turks. Farther northwards, in ancient Epirus, the *Kapitanys* have united with the *Suliots*. The armed force here, including the troops of Ali, amounts to 30,000 men, who are partly before Arta and Prevesa, are partly clearing the interior from the Turks, and observing the strong places which are in their posses-

sion. Ali, freed from the terms of his siege, and observed by the Greeks, is quietly in Joannina with his heroic wife Basilissa, a Greek, who has shared with him all the alterations of his fortune, keeps him true to the Greek cause. A division of the *Suliots* occupies further the passes, by which Quintus Flavius, formerly found an entrance into Epirus and Thessaly, after fencing a way through the mountains, was disturbed by the bands of the *Kapitanys*, and as powerless against Joannina as Paschobey. He soon received a successor in Beba Pascha, who had displayed great military skill in the campaigns against Russia, and was held in great estimation. However, Beba did not even reach the place of his destination, having died suddenly, it is believed from poison. Chorsetachmet, Pascha of the Morea, on whom as one of the most savage barbarians, the curse of the Greeks rests, was now commissioned to punish the infamous rebel. Chorsetachmet left the Peloponnesus with his army, which, on its way through Thessaly, was increased to 12,000 men, and appeared before Joannina, where his best strength was consumed in useless storming of this strong fortress, and in repelling the salutes of Ali, and the attacks of *Kapitanys*, now joined by the *Agraphes* and *Suliots*. The *Hetaria*, which, as is well known, is a Union or Association founded for the liberation of Greece, and is particularly covered by these *Armatolia*, and the liberty of the *Mainottes*, *Agraphes*, *Suliots*, *Montenegrins* and *Meredites*, so much dreaded by the Turks, rests on this foundation. It will easily be perceived from this, that the Greek *Armatolia*, as the last asylums of old Grecian strength and independence, the unconquered center of the Greek nation, are at present the hope and the pledge of better times for Greece.

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"The Dutch had exercised for more than a century the right of sovereignty over the Sultan of Palembang; they had kept up a garrison and a fort which command his residence, and this prince paid them an annual tribute. According to the treaty of 1814, all the establishments held by the Dutch in 1803 were to be restored to the king of the Netherlands, and the island of Bantam was yielded to him in full sovereignty as an equivalent for the establishments on in this quarter, we translate the following paragraph from the *Annuaire Historique* for 1818:

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tion of the English in 1812, the governor of Java acknowledged by treaty the independence of the Sultan, in return for some advantages granted to the English commerce. When Banca was given up, the English commissary insisted that it should be done only upon condition that the treaties and the independence of the Sultan should not be acknowledged; which the Dutch refused to do by virtue of their rights of sovereignty. Consequently, Mr. Muntinghe, the officer commissioned to retake possession, began by putting an end to civil war which was dividing the kingdom of Palembang by the claims of two brothers to the throne, reduced the power of the Sultan, abolished the slave trade, and overturned the system of legislation introduced by the English into the country.

On hearing of these events, Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, the governor of Bencoolen, (the island of Sumatra,) sent deputies into the kingdom of Palembang, who hoisted the British flag upon the Sultan's palace. It was taken down by the Dutch officer, who received seasonable reinforcements, and took measures to oppose the entrance of an army of Capayes and Malays, who were marching, by the order of Governor Raffles, to Palembang. It was feared that, upon the arrival of this news in Europe, it would give rise to some serious difficulties between the cabinets of London and the Hague. But the conduct of the English government has been disapproved, the literal execution of the treaty maintained, and the sovereignty of the Dutch over the Palembang secured."

The year after the transactions above related the Dutch found themselves involved in a war with the Sultan, whom they had themselves supported in opposition to the English candidate; and in July, 1819, they were attacked in the port of the residency by an army of Malays, who had 20 pieces of cannon, and were compelled to evacuate the place. They escaped to the island of Banca, after having suffered a severe loss. In October they made a vigorous effort to recover possession of the place. They fitted out from Batavia a fleet, with 1500 men on board, and repaired to the river Palembang. But they were repulsed in an attack upon the batteries in the river, and were obliged to retire with the loss of 250 men. From that time to the date of the transactions related above, they have been unable to regain possession of their ancient port.

#### Resurrection from the Grave.

CHELMSFORD, OCT. 4.—I arrived last evening about five o'clock, in this town, and strolling round the churchyard, I was attracted within the walls of the church by the appearance of a corpse, followed by an immense number of mourners of both sexes, who were paying the last tribute of respect to a deceased friend. While the funeral service was reading over the body, a noise was heard to proceed from the coffin, which, for a moment, arrested the attention of the clergyman and his auditors; but as the noise appeared to cease, the service was concluded, each individual being persuaded it must have proceeded from quite a different source than the coffin. Just, however, as the coffin was being let down into the tomb, the same sound as before issued from it, accompanied with a noise very similar to the whelping of a puppy, when in an instant, the inclosed person, by a sudden and violent effort, thrust off the lid of the coffin, with her arms hanging on each side, with eyes wide open and rolling in their sockets, at the affrighted multitude assembled round, and actually appeared herself considerably "more affrighted than hurt." She was immediately released from her unpleasant situation, and borne back to her habitation on the very same bier which supported her to the ground. I understand from the surgeon who has attended her, and whom I have seen this morning, that she has had a very good night, and is likely finally to recover. She is a widow, and had she "slumbered in the arms of death," would have left ten children wholly unprovided for. [British Traveller.]

#### THE EXTRAORDINARY DEATH

of Banca, taken from Bell's Weekly Messenger, a London paper.

An evening paper says, we have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Milan, by a commercial house in the city of the first respectability, and whose mercantile connexions with Italy are of great extent:

#### MILAN, SEPT. 5.

We were all very much astonished to hear of the Queen's death; it was indeed sudden; but will you not be likewise surprised to hear that the famous M. Bergami is also dead? The Queen died on the 7th; he died on the 10th, with a complaint in his bowels. I first heard it reported in this city,

and had it confirmed on my visit to the Villa d'Este, on the lake of Como. This is where the Queen lived, and it still belongs to her, or at least to her executors."



## SALISBURY

TUESDAY, J. A. V. 1, 1822.

Owing to the late uncommon rains, all of our most important mails failed last week, which will readily account for the leanness of our columns. The Fayetteville mail, by which we receive most of our southern papers, has not arrived for two weeks past. The streams have been unusually full: the Yadkin was higher the beginning of last week than it has been for many years.

As we have just taken leave of eighteen hundred twenty-one, which is no more than justice to say, with all its disappointments and troubles, has afforded us many a pleasure, and are now welcoming its successor, eighteen hundred twenty-two, our patrons will permit us, according to custom, to present them the compliments of the season, and to wish them, one and all, a Happy New-Year. To the needy, we wish relief; to the sick, health: to the rich, that they may be satisfied, and learn the true value of wealth; and to the poor, a competence: to the farmers, we wish good crops, ready markets, and economical habits; and to the mechanics, skill in their business, industry, and constant employ: to the lawyers, we wish the virtues of a Hale, and the reputation of a Mansfield; and to the merchants, sure sales and moderate profits: to the doctors, we wish that they may speedily bring the science of medicine to that perfection, anticipated by Rush, when there shall be no deaths, except from accidents or old age: to the Old Bachelors, we wish *feeling*; and to single ladies, husbands: And for ourselves, our wish is extremely moderate, it is simply, that we may be PUNCTUALLY PAID.

#### THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

We learn by a gentleman from Raleigh, has undergone a full discussion in the House of Commons; and, as we expected, met with its usual fate. We are well assured that no other result was anticipated by the friends of the proposition. Why, then, it may be asked, was it brought forward? It was brought forward to let the people of the West see how hopeless it is to apply to that quarter; to convince them that they must look to another source for justice.....to the source of all political power, *the People themselves!* This, then, it is believed, will be the last time that the application is made to the Legislature: other measures will be concerted. It would be humiliating for the majority to continue their application to the minority, when they are certain of a refusal. It would, moreover, be tacitly acknowledging that we cannot obtain a Convention but by the authority of the Legislature.....a doctrine which few, if any, of our readers will admit to be true.

The great fundamental principle of a republican government is, that all political power rests in the People; and that a majority of the people shall rule. Whenever and however a majority of the people, by themselves or by their delegates, are brought together, there rests the power to act; and whatever they do for the whole is binding on the whole.

We pretend not to possess more political foresight than our neighbors; but this we will venture to predict, that a Convention will never take place with the consent of the Legislature, as long as the present system of representation is adhered to. The people of the West, then, must look to other methods to effect this important measure. It is to be regretted that the Western members did not meet together while at Raleigh, and recommend proper measures to their constituents. Perhaps, however, it was unnecessary, as the people of the West all feel and think alike on this subject. This union of feeling and thought will, in due season, point out the proper course....as

water pent up, when it acquires a sufficient force, finds its way to a channel.

We understand that the Editor of the Register has reported the speeches on the Resolutions for a Convention, of which we are glad to hear. As soon as they appear, we shall republish them in our columns, with such observations as they may suggest at the time.

The following is brief sketch of the principal alterations made in the constitution of the State of New-York. Were a Convention to be called in this State, the result, we have no doubt, would be equally honorable to the intelligence and discernment of the people.

1. The councils of appointment and revision are abolished. The governor is to nominate, and with the consent of the senate, appoint major-generals, brigade inspectors, and chiefs of the staff, except the adjutant and commissary-generals. The adjutant-general is to be appointed by the governor. Captains, subalterns and non-commissioned officers, are to be chosen by the written votes of their respective companies; field officers by the commissioned officers; and brigadier-generals by the field officers. The secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, attorney-general, surveyor-general and commissary-general, are to be chosen by the senate and assembly.

2. The right of suffrage is extended to all citizens twenty-one years of age, residing in the state one year, and in the town or county where they vote, six months, and having paid a tax to the state and county, or performed militia duty, or been assessed and labored on the high-ways—and people of colour who own freehold estates to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, free of incumbrance, and pay a tax on it. The distinction between voters for governor, senate and assembly men, is abolished.

3. A circuit judiciary system is adopted, and the number of the judges of the superior court changed from five to three.

4. The number of assembly men is reduced from 140 or 150 to 128.

5. The senatorial districts are increased from 4 to 8.

6. The people choose their own sheriffs, coroners and clerks: and justices are to be nominated in the first place by the supervisors in each county, and the judges of the county courts respectively, and in case of disagreement, the governor is to select from the nominations the requisite number, who hold their offices four years.

7. No member of the Legislature can hold any office, while he retains his seat—and the pay of the members is never to exceed \$3 per diem.

8. Raising money by lotteries is abolished—and no bank for private purposes is to be granted, except with the assent of two thirds of both branches.

9. The Canal fund and School fund are to remain inviolate, and the Salt Springs to remain the unalienable property of the state.

10. The constitution may be amended, by a majority of one legislature, two thirds of a subsequent one, and ratification by the people; and the proposed constitution, if ratified, to be in force after the last day of December 1822.

#### ANOTHER IMPERIAL PRESENT.

Edward I. Coale, Esq. of this city, has received, through the hands of Mr. POLETICA, the Russian Minister, from the Emperor of Russia, a superb diamond ring, as an evidence of the imperial approbation of his discharge of the duties of Vice Consul. It is composed of a bright topaz, set round with one hundred and seventy-five diamonds, fourteen of which are very large. It is said to be more rich and beautiful than the one received by Dr. Mitchell of New-York, from the same potentate. His Imperial Majesty really displays princely politeness and munificence towards some of our fellow-citizens.—Baltimore Patriot.

#### Another addition to the Census.

Mrs. Alfred, wife of a respectable victualler of Philadelphia, was a short time since delivered of three fine boys at a birth. The mother and the children are doing well, and the latter are to be named Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

The contest between lady Morgan and her antagonist is not, it seems, confined to England. By a private letter, just received from the continent, it ap-

pears, that both the pope and the emperor have entered the list against her. Throughout the whole of Italy, it is stated her recent work on that country is prohibited with the utmost severity, as well as in Germany; and copies which were on the way to Milan, have been seized and burnt at Turin.

From the New-York National Advocate

Extract of a letter from an intelligent American in Paris, to his friend in this city, dated July 26, 1821.

"It is astonishing how destitute of talents are most of the cabinets of Europe. The crowned heads are, without one single exception, weak personages, and it appears they prefer those of their own standard as ministers to more prominent men. We see no Pitts, Talleyrands, or Fox's employed about them; and nothing terrifies these sovereigns so much as to hear of the extension of the human intellect, the lights of the age, &c. He who dares mention the *frightful* subject to them, is sure to get into disgrace. They are great sticklers for the church: and in France the Roman Catholic priests, under their auspices, are gaining, by rapid strides, somewhat of their former power. I was present, a few evenings ago, at a political conversation between half a dozen of the leading men of the day, and I was much surprised at their opinions of men and things: they were, to be sure, *ultras*; of course felt themselves privileged as a sort of political school masters of the day. In speaking of the *present* minister of the marine, for instance, who is a most estimable, able man, "C'est en chien-épreuve Protestant," he is Protestant dog, *said a peer*. This is a term we frequently hear made use of, not only by the people, but by speaking of Protestants, but by the higher classes. The Court, who are all very *pious*, even unto the Count d'Artois, (whose former sculptured and painted bed-chamber you no doubt recollect,) give the tone.

Talleyrand is talked of as prime minister; but he is getting old, and is unpopular with all parties: I therefore do not think he will go down.

Since the death of Napoleon, who all now style the Great, people talk freely of his unrivaled powers in the cabinet and the field, and the comparisons they make are extremely odious to the royalists.—The Bonaparte family, in fact, are highly considered in France. Louis, Ex-King of Holland, lives retired; he is a man of solid acquirements, a strong mind, and virtuous habits. Lucien is a brilliant man, and perhaps the best belles-lettres scholar in Europe; of Jerome, we hear and know but little; but Joseph, whom you have with you, is held as a very superior man. Bred to the law, and not a stranger to commerce, he is said to add to his great knowledge of the world, profound views on government, and to possess, in an eminent degree, all the requisites of a distinguished statesman, with great urbanity, and the unassuming manners of a polished scholar and plain gentleman; he is much respected and beloved by all his old friends in Europe.—Prince Eugene has confirmed the opinion early entertained of him, by his uniform gratitude and attachment to Napoleon and the liberality to his friends, who are now, politically speaking, in the background. Of the females of the family, it is generally admitted, that to the great beauty most of them possess, they are all endowed with superior minds, and elegant acquirements and accomplishments. In short, they are regarded as a very extraordinary family, without one bad or weak member; and what adds to their superior worth, is their perfect union, and the warm attachment they show to each other. Contrast this enlightened family with the puny race who at present occupy the thrones of Europe, with their fanaticism, stupidity, and odious vices, and you must agree with all the wise and good on this side the water, that every day proves the fall of Napoleon to be a public calamity.

Of our country and government, the people here entertain strange notions. The liberal adore us; the vulgar consider us as an inferior race of beings, "because we have no king, church or privileged orders; and the ruling party regard us pretty much as they do original sin, the cause of all the evils they have suffered in this world, for which we are finally to be punished here and damned hereafter."

#### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

On Mabel's address to a red bird

Time will return, not far the day,  
When the sweet bird you'll rise to greet,

And off with heart both light and gay,

In mimicry his notes repeat:

Another lord, in frolic too,

Will oft a sportive kiss impress,

And playfully awhile subdue,

Awhile thy giddy mirth repress,

Those blissful hours again will come,

That now are fled but for a space,

The joyous laugh, the well known tongue,

Again will cheer thy beauteous face;

And sportive kiss, and fond caress,

Again thy lovely form will press;

And when the red bird chants to thee,  
Thou'll join in imitative glee.

Thy lovely sonnet thus transposed,  
O may it with thy heart agree:

Such sweetness cannot be disposed

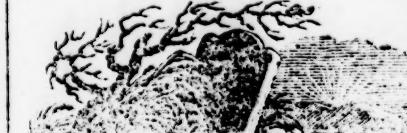
To let poor *Concord* die for thee.



#### MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday, the 27th ultimo, Frederick Brougher, Esq. of Alabama, to Miss Mary Ann Storke, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles A. Storke.

On Thursday, the 29th ultimo, Mr. John Breen to Miss Sarah Chambers, both of Iredell county.



#### DIED,

On Wednesday, the 12th instant, William Morrison, of Concord, Iredell county, in the 78th year of his age. He had lived with the wife of his youth 52 years, and who survives to lament her loss. They have reared 10 children, 5 sons and 5 daughters; who were all alive and in the vicinity; eight of whom are professors of religion. The writer of this note, from an acquaintance with the deceased 50 years, does not hesitate to assert, that for piety, integrity and equanimity of mind, for temperance, meekness and humility, he has scarcely left his equal in the county. Mr. Morrison was the last of those venerable fathers in the communion of this church who, about 43 years since, first called a minister to its pastoral charge.

He lived in peace with all men, and died in "peace of God, that passeth all understanding."

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

December 23, 1821. [COMMUNICATED.]

#### TO SURVEYORS,

Or Teachers of the Art of Surveying.

The subscriber proposes publishing a small book under the following title:

#### The Surveyor's Auxiliary,

##### on

##### ARITHMETICAL TRIGONOMETRY;

Containing rules for solving all cases which may occur in practical Surveying, by common Arithmetic; to which will be added Tables of Latitude and Departure.

W. MOORE, Surveyor.

Salisbury, N. C. 831

The terms of subscription will be \$1 for a single copy, payable on receiving the work; but any one becoming responsible for six copies, shall receive a *seventh* gratis. Persons wishing to subscribe, may signify the same in a note, directed to the Post-Office in Salisbury, and the book will be sent to any Post-Office the subscriber may require.

N. B. The rule proposed has never yet appeared in any system of surveying with which the publisher has made himself acquainted, and is calculated to find the difference of latitude and departure without tables or instruments.

#### VALUABLE BOOKS.

##### W. W. Woodward

BOOKSELLER, at Philadelphia, has in press Bradley's Popular Discourses, two volumes in one, octavo, about 550 pages, in boards, \$2.75.

Just published, Witherspoon's Moral Philosophy, carefully revised by the Rev. Dr. Green; and freed from errors in former editions; to which is added Dr. Witherspoon's Farewell Address to the Senior Class, Letters on Education and Marriage—neatly bound, upwards of 300 pages, one dollar twenty-five cents.

W. W. Woodward is waiting the return of his subscribers to ascertain the number of an edition, in 6 elegant quarto volumes, at 7 dollars per vol. and bound, of Henry's Commentary.

In press, all the writings of the Rev. Charles Buck, author of the celebrated Theological Dictionary, a new edition of which (from the last London edition) is just published, 600 pages, three dollars fifty cents.

Burder's Village Sermons, W. W. W. has just completed a new edition, in four vols. The third and fourth volumes sold to accommodate those who have the first two volumes—price, \$4, or \$1 each volume. One hundred and one sermons, with prayers.

Jenning's Jewish Antiquities. Will shortly be put to press, the above valuable work

The Mind whate'er the Muse inspires,  
My soul the tuneful strain admires....etc.



FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

Our readers will readily recognize in the following jeu d'esprit a pen that has often lent its relief to our columns.

#### THE BLUE STOCKING.

A SKETCH.

Her Leghorn hat was of the warm gold tint  
That setting sunbeams give to summer clouds;  
The ribbon that encircled it as blue  
As spots of sky upon a moonless night,  
When stars are keeping revelry in heaven.  
There was one little ringlet of her hair  
That fell beneath her hat—it was as smooth  
And dark as down upon the raven's wing.  
The 'kerchief that was o'er her shoulders flung,  
And veiled her bosom's purity, was woven  
Of every color the first rainbow wore  
When it came, smiling in its hues of beauty,  
A promise from on high to a wet world.  
Her robe seemed of the snow just fall'n to earth,  
Pure from its home in the far winter clouds,  
As white as spotless,—and around her waist  
(You might have spanned it with your thumb  
and finger.)

A girdle of the hue of Indian pearls  
Was twined, resembling the faint hue of water  
That follows the swift bark o'er quiet seas.  
Her face I saw not—but her shape, her form,  
Was one of those with which creating bards  
People a world of their own fashioning;  
Forms for the heart to love and worship ever;  
The visiting angels of our twilight dreams.  
Her foot was loveliest of created things,  
Small as a fairy's on a moonlit leaf,  
Listening the wind-harp's music—small as her's  
Who left her wedded Oberon, to love  
Nick Bottom, weaver—(who can blame her for it?  
I love him too good natured, honest soul)  
But 'twas that foot which broke the spell, alas!  
Its stocking had a deep, deep tinge of blue.  
I turned away in sadness, and passed on. C.

#### Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,  
That gives it all its flavor.

#### The Gipsies.

FROM THE NEW-YORK LITERARY REPOSITORY.

[Concluded from our last.]

No human creatures can live with more indifference to social honour and disgrace, than the Gipsies; nor any, more emphatically without God in the world: yet, worthless as life is without any moral enjoyment, the mere sense of physical existence endears it to them. No great interest is attached to their lives; no hazard, care, nor hope: consequently, they can suffer no fear, vexation, nor despair. A Gipsy is never known to commit suicide. When one of a company dies, the survivors bewail him with the most intemperate grief; and when one falls under the sentence of capital punishment, (no very uncommon case,) he sometimes makes a ludicrous resistance to the execution of the law. The only sense of honor they ever indicate, respects those of their own fraternity. A man once requested that he might not be hanged with his face towards the high road; saying, "Many of his acquaintances passed that way, and he should be very much ashamed to be seen by them hanging on a gallows."

The Gipsies have nothing like acknowledged principles of internal government. In all associations of men, however, it uniformly happens, that one or more individuals are elevated, by their understanding, above the rest; and when differences arise, or any common difficulty involves the society, the superior minds will be regarded as those most capable of directing or delivering the more humble and inefficient: and if they assume no direction, the welfare of their fellow-men will be entrusted, from the very sense of blindness or weakness, to their presumptive intelligence and power.

The first title of a Gipsy Chief on record, that of Duke, appears only to have been adopted by them in imitation of civilized people, and has long ago been dropped. The Gipsies in England give no titles to their leaders; but those of Hungary and Turkey designate their chiefs by the title of Waywode. The principal authority of this great man, is in the disposal of what may be stolen. Every time a Gipsy brings in a booty, he gives account of it to the Arch-Gipsy, who divides it as he thinks fit. "To choose their Waywode, the Gipsies take the opportunity when a great number of them are assembled in one place, commonly in the

open field. The elected person is lifted up three times, amidst the loudest acclamations, and confirmed in his dignity by presents: his wife undergoes the same ceremony.—Every one descended from the family of a former Waywode, is eligible; but those who are best clothed, not very poor, of large stature, and about the middle age, have the preference. Understanding, or wise conduct, is of no consideration: therefore, it is easy to distinguish the Waywode from the multitude, by his size and clothing."

Though the Gipsies retain their own language, they have no letters. They understand the language of the countries where they live; and the few that can read and write, of necessity confine their learning to their adopted language. They observe no religious rites as their own; but, as the whim takes them, they pretend to be Mahomedans, Roman Catholics, or Protestants. No sect, however, has any confidence in such proselytes: and though they are sometimes permitted to wear the white turban in Turkey, they are never freed from the payment of the charadisch, (the poll-tax, from which converted Jews are absolved,) because no reliance is placed on their sincerity.

The Gipsies, then, are a people without religion, without letters or science, without property, without settled habitations, without civil rights, and without ordinary rules or motives of action.—There are between 7 and 800,000 of them scattered over Europe, exclusive of those of Egypt and Asia. What a difference would it make in the sum of human happiness, if these idlers, beggars and thieves, were honest, laborious, intelligent members of society! We cannot but be struck with the cruel and blind policy of governments in respect to these wretched creatures. England, Italy, Spain, France and Germany, Denmark and Sweden, have severally excluded them from the protection of the state, and all the privileges of citizens; indeed, from those of rational beings: nor has any community ever yet held out to them that knowledge, which might break up their bad habits, afford them motives to a contrary course, and procure them means to pursue it.

The millions of these miserable men, who have lived and died in their ignorance and sins, have afforded multiplied occasions to the enlightened and the generous, to reclaim waste places in human society; and as they exist at present, they are genuine objects of that mercy which characterizes the gospel. Nor does it characterize the written word only; it is taking an acknowledged place in the public sentiment of all countries; and it ought, and we hope one day will, lay at the foundation of all legislative and municipal measures. But we would not forget, that the "quality of mercy is not strained;" it does not compass sea and land to find objects,

"But droppeth like the gentle dew of Heaven,  
Upon the place beneath."

We are aware, that in the concern we have felt for the beggars of Europe, we have strayed from that principle of utility we commend—that of confining our rewards to those we may benefit. Still, this slight sketch of a peculiar people, may be instructive; if it does not appeal to any feeling of personal or local interest, the philanthropist is not unconcerned with it. It induces a grateful spirit in us, that we live in a land unincumbered with a supernumerary population under insurmountable moral and legal disabilities; and it should induce concern and care for such of the indigent and unfortunate among ourselves, as the provision of society has not favored with means of knowledge and usefulness. Such, however they are, victims of vice, or bad example, or neglected education, are those whom the enlightened and the kind are born to bless, and whom they are taught to encourage and to aid—by him who was not only the friend of the righteous, but the deliverer and benefactor of the sinner. No degree of guilt in a human being, should entirely cut him off from human kindness. As long as the intellectual and moral character is not wholly corrupt, (and who can ascertain when all capabilities of goodness are extinct?) the redeeming principle may be resuscitated, and become operative. A certain degree of suffering necessarily accrues from transgression; this result is ordained by God: but let his creatures leave the measure to him, who has constituted himself sole avenger; and while they strictly preserve the safety of society, also cherish the latent virtue of the offending. A lamp

to the feet, and a light to the path, will reclaim many of the devious and benighted; and the legislator or the philosopher who has no pity for the ignorant, and for them who are out of the way, makes no just use of his powers, and has no just sense of the infirmity with which he himself is compassed.

#### LORD CHANCELLOR BACON.

FROM THE PERCY ANECDOTES.

Amongst the foremost in the ranks of the fawning, treacherous, and corrupt courtiers that surrounded James the First, we discover with pain one of the greatest men that our country or the world has ever produced. The friends of science must ever regret that this character should apply to so sublime a genius as Lord Bacon.

The proceedings in the case of Peacham show that there never was a more deliberate enemy to the liberties of his country, nor stancher supporter of tyranny, even to its extreme verge.—This unfortunate man was put to the torture, tried, convicted, and condemned as a traitor, for certain passages said to be treasonable in a sermon which was never preached, nor intended to be so, but only found in writing in his study. The minute made upon the occasion of his torture is still preserved. It is in the hand writing of secretary Winwood, and states that he had been examined "before torture, in torture, between torture, and after torture," and "that nothing could be drawn from him, he still persisting in his obstinate and insensible denials." This monument of tyranny is signed, among others, by Bacon; and as a fit associate in so barbarous a procedure, also by Sir Jervis Elwes, Lieutenant of the Tower, who was condemned and executed two years afterwards for being an accessory to the detestable and treacherous murder of sir Thomas O-verbury.

The case of Wrayham, who was punished by the Star Chamber for slandering Lord Bacon, by accusing him of injustice, is still more melancholy and instructive. He had a cause in chancery on which his all depended, against sir Edward Fisher; and, after expending his whole fortune, and that of several compassionate friends, who assisted him, he had at last obtained from Lord Bacon's predecessors in the chancery a favorable judgment; which Lord Bacon thought proper, without any cause assigned, to reverse.—Wrayham applied for justice to the King, presenting him with a statement of his case, conveyed in language which, if reprehensible, was at least pardonable in a man in his unhappy situation. The King handed over the imprudent supplicant to the Star Chamber. The lords asked him how he dared to speak in the manner which he had done of so pure and upright a character as the Lord Chancellor?—Wrayham replied by the following simple and affecting statement:

"In making this appeal, I mustered together all my miseries; I saw my land taken away which had been before established unto me; and after six and forty orders, and twelve reports made in the cause; nay, after motions, hearings, and rehearings, fourscore in number, I beheld all overthrown in a moment, and all overthrown without a new bill preferred. I discerned the representation of a prison gaping for me, in which I must from henceforth spend all the days of my life without release; for in this suit I have spent almost 3000l. and many of my friends were engaged for me, some injured, others undone; and with this did accompany many eminent miseries likely to ensue upon me, my wife and four children, the eldest of which being but five years old; so that we, that did every day give bread to others, must now beg bread of others, or else starve, which is the miserablest of all deaths; and there being no means to move his majesty to hear the cause, but to accuse his lordship of injustice; this and all these moved me to be sharp and bitter, and to use words, though dangerous in themselves, yet, I hope, pardonable in such extremities."

Mr. Sergeant Crew, on the part of the crown, by way of aggravating Mr. Wrayham's guilt, pronounced a most splendid eulogium on the Lord Chancellor, whose talents and integrity as a judge were such, he said, that it was a "foul offence" to traduce him. The learned Sergeant further observed, that at all events, the prisoner could not accuse the Lord Chancellor of corruption: "for thanks be to God, he has always despised riches, and set honor and justice before his eyes; and where

the magistrate is bribed, it is a sign of a corrupted state."

The result of the business was, that the chamber imposed a fine on Wrayham, which completely ruined him.

Now mark the sequel! Two years after the sacrifice of this unfortunate man and his family to the purity of Lord Chancellor Bacon, his lordship was accused and convicted by his own confession of bribery and corruption, and gave in to parliament under his own hand, a list of the bribes which he had received during the period of his filling the office of Lord Chancellor. In that list how revolting it is to perceive a bribe received in this very case, from the miserable Wrayham's opponent in the suit which reduced his family to beggary, and condemned himself to a jail!

We extract the annexed compliment to American Literature from a new production of the celebrated Dugald Stewart of Edinburgh. It forms a note to the Second part of his First Dissertation exhibiting a General View of the Progress of Metaphysical, Ethical, and Political Philosophy, since the revival of Letters in Europe. This Dissertation is prefixed to the new Supplement to the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, of which the fifth volume, containing the second part, has just been received in Philadelphia. The favorable opinion of a man so illustrious and exalted in the world of letters, is to be valued. But it is evident, from the strain of his remarks, that he is but imperfectly acquainted with the real progress of literature in the United States. We do not see why an acquaintance with the philological researches of the Germans was not to be expected in these States for many years to come.

[National Gazette.]

"While this Dissertation was in the press, I received a new American publication, entitled 'Transactions of the Historical and Literary Committee of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for Promoting Useful Knowledge.' Vol. I. (Philadelphia, 1819.) From an advertisement prefixed to this volume, it appears that, at a meeting of this learned body in 1815, it was resolved, 'That a new committee be added to those already established, to be denominated the Committee of History, Moral Science, and General Literature.' It was with great pleasure I observed that one of the first objects to which the committee has directed its attention is to investigate and ascertain, as much as possible, the structure and grammatical forms of the languages of the aboriginal nations of America. The report of the Corresponding Secretary, (Mr. Duponceau,) dated January, 1819, with respect to the progress then made in this investigation, is highly curious and interesting, and displays not only enlarged and philosophical views, but an intimate acquaintance with the philological researches of Adelung, Vater, Humboldt, and other German scholars. All this evinces an enlightened curiosity, and an extent of literary information which could scarcely have been expected in these rising States for many years to come.

"The rapid progress which the Americans have lately made in the art of writing has been remarked by various critics, and it is certainly a very important fact in the history of their literature. Their state papers were, indeed, always distinguished by a strain of animated and vigorous eloquence; but as most of them were composed on the spur of the occasion, their authors had little time to bestow on the niceties, or even upon the purity, of diction. An attention to these is the slow offspring of learned leisure, and of the diligent study of the best models. This, I presume, was Gray's meaning, when he said, that 'good writing not only requires great parts, but the very best of those parts;' a maxim which, if true, would point out the state of the public taste with respect to style, as the surest test among any people of the general improvement which their intellectual powers have received; and which, when applied to our Transatlantic brethren, would justify sanguine expectations of the attainments of the rising generation."

#### Religious.

SMALL FAULTS.

EXTRACT FROM HANNAH MORE.

Procrastination, is reckoned among the most venial of our faults, and sits so lightly on our minds, that we scarcely apologize for it. But who can assure us, that had not the assistance we had resolved to give to one friend under distress, or the advice to another under temptation, to-day been delayed, and from mere sloth and indolence been put off till to-morrow, it might not have preserved the fortunes of the one, or saved the soul of the other?

It is not enough that we perform duties, we must perform them at the right time. We must do the duty of every day in its own season. Every day has its own imperious duties; we must not depend upon to-day for fulfilling those which we neglected yesterday, for to-day might not have been granted us. To-morrow will be equally peremptory in its demands; and the succeeding day, if we live to see it, will be ready with its proper claims.

Indecision, though it is not so often caused by reflection as by the want of it, yet may be as mischievous, for if we spend too much time in balancing probabilities, the period for action is lost. While we are ruminating on difficulties which may never occur, reconciling differences which perhaps do not exist, and poising in opposite scales things of nearly the same weight, the opportunity is lost of producing that good, which a firm and manly decision would have effected.

Idleness, though itself "the most unperforming of all the vices," is however the pass through which they all enter, the stage on which they all act. Though supremely passive itself, it lends a willing hand to all evil, practical as well as speculative. It is the abettor of every sin, whoever commits it, the receiver of all booty, whoever is the thief. If it does nothing itself, it convives at all the mischief that is done by others.

Vanity is exceedingly misplaced when ranked, as she commonly is, in the catalogue of small faults. It is under her character of harmlessness that she does all her mischief. She is indeed often found in the society of great virtues. She does not follow in the train, but mixes herself with the company, and by mixing mars it. The use our spiritual enemy makes of her is a master stroke. When he cannot prevent us from doing right actions, he can accomplish his purpose almost as well "by making us vain of them." When he cannot deprive the public of our benevolence, he can defeat the effect to ourselves by poisoning the principle. When he cannot rob others of the good effect of the deed, he can gain his point by robbing the doer of his reward.

Peevishness is another of the minor miseries. Human life, though sufficiently unhappy, cannot contrive to furnish misfortunes so often as the passionate and the peevish can supply impatience. To commit our reason and temper to the mercy of every acquaintance, and of every servant, is not making the wisest use of them. If we recollect that violence and peevishness are the common resource of those whose knowledge is small, and whose arguments are weak, our very pride might lead us to subdue our passion, if we had not a better principle to resort to. Anger is the common refuge of insignificance. People who feel their character to be slight, hope to give it weight by inflation. But the blown bladder at its fullest distension is still empty. Sluggish characters, above all, have no right to be passionate. They should be contented with their own congenital faults. Dullness, however, has its impetuosity and its fluctuations as well as genius. It is on the coast of heavy Bœotia that the Euripus exhibits its unparalleled restlessness and agitation.

Trifling is ranked among the venial faults. But if time be one grand talent given us in order to our securing eternal life; if we trifling away that time so as to lose that eternal life, on which by not trifling we might have laid hold, then will it answer the end of sin. A life devoted to trifles not only takes away the inclination, but the capacity for higher pursuits. The truths of Christianity have scarcely more influence on a frivolous than on a profligate character. If the mind be so absorbed, not merely with what is vicious, but with what is useless, as to be thoroughly disengaged to the activities of a life of piety, it matters little what the cause is which so disinclines it. If these habits cannot be accused of great moral evil, yet it argues a low state of mind, that a being, who has an eternity at stake, can abandon itself to trifling pursuits. If the great concern of life cannot be secured without habitual watchfulness, how is it to be secured by habitual carelessness? It will afford little comfort to the trifler, when at the last reckoning he gives in his long negative catalogue, that the most ostensible offender was worse employed. The trifler will not be weighed in the scale with the profligate, but in the balance of the sanctuary.